

Investigating the Factors influencing Crime in Edduiem City: An analytical study, Sudan, 2025

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Abstract

The study aimed to investigating the factors influencing crime in Edduiem City: An analytical study. The study problem was formulated in the following main question: What are the most important factors influencing the increase in crime rates in Edduiem city? The study hypothesized that the most important factors influencing crime in Edduiem city are economic, social, and biological factors. The study employed both descriptive-analytical and historical methodologies. It concluded that the most significant factors influencing crime in Edduiem are economic, social, and biological factors, and that place of residence and housing are considered motivating factors for perpetrators to continue and repeat their criminal acts, family breakdown and domestic violence are also significant factors contributing to the rise in crime rates in Edduiem. The study recommended the need to activate community awareness campaigns, promote tolerant social values, and implement early intervention to reform and rehabilitate offenders in order to reduce the spread of crime in Edduiem.

Keywords: Investigating, Factors affecting crime, Family disintegration & violence, Edduiem City.

Introduction

The circumstances that Sudan and the community of Edduiem have experienced are exceptional. The regime changed in 2029, leading to a significant economic decline. Despite this, Sudanese society maintained its cohesion and solidarity. The April 2023 rebellion played a major role in the rise of crime in Sudan and in Edduiem in particular. The lack of job opportunities, rising prices, and the bankruptcy of many productive institutions contributed significantly to this crime rates have increased and are on the rise. Furthermore, the Rapid Support Forces have sought to control the construction and service sectors in the areas they occupy. All these internal and external crises have exacerbated the economic, social, and psychological pressures on the population. No one has been left untouched, regardless of their economic, social, or cultural background, further burdening the population. The effects of these crises are beginning to be reflected in their behavior. A large number of the population became predisposed to committing criminal behavior, not out of a desire to engage in the behavior, but due to pressures, with the emphasis that the phenomenon of crime, in the sense that will be explained in the problem of the study, is not a modern phenomenon but rather as old as history, affecting all societies. This is what the theory of working pressures confirmed, which revolves around the idea that no society is free from crime.

But with the developments that societies are witnessing in their social, economic and cultural structure, we notice that this phenomenon is trending towards an increase in terms of quantity, quality, severity and depth, meaning that the phenomenon of crime has become characterized by special and specific qualities, forms and methods. Hence, it was necessary to stand and prepare to know the factors leading to its occurrence and to identify them, in order to develop policies and plans at all levels to prevent it from developing in terms of quantity and quality. Analytical studies of the factors influencing crime point to a complex interplay between economic conditions (such as unemployment and poverty), social conditions (such as family breakdown, inadequate upbringing, and violence), and psychological conditions (such as poor self-control). Study shows that these factors, along with easy access to opportunities for crime, are major drivers of rising crime rates, particularly domestic violence, and require comprehensive preventative strategies. Unemployment and low income are among the strongest driving factors for deviance, as studies have shown that unemployment is a direct cause of the high crime rate among those surveyed, reaching 87% among males and 73% among females. Among the most important factors affecting crime in Edduiem city are incorrect upbringing, weak religious conscience, family disintegration, and domestic violence, which leads to an increase in the rate of crimes and their repetition. The place of residence and type of housing play a negative role, as deviance rates increase among those living in rented homes or unstable environments. Factors such as weak self-control, impulsivity, low intelligence, and hormonal changes contribute to a person's biological predisposition to criminal behavior. The crime triangle indicates that the occurrence of a crime requires the presence of a desire, ability, and opportunity on the part of the criminal. This study is a serious attempt to evaluate and analyze the factors affecting crime in the city of Edduiem with the aim of reducing crime rates through community awareness, promoting social values, and early intervention to address the economic and social factors to reduce the spread of crime in the city's community.

The Problem of the Study

The phenomenon of crime is as old as humanity itself, and it is a serious phenomenon that threatens all human societies, regardless of their level of civilization. Crime is not a new phenomenon, but the problem lies in the change that has occurred within Sudanese society and the society of Edduiem city. In the past, crime was limited to certain people who were going through special circumstances that drove them to commit crimes; they were called quasi-criminals, while those who commit crimes are called professional criminals, crime today is planned and organized. This means that crime and its spread were once limited in number and location, whereas

nowadays this phenomenon is clearly visible in society and affects individuals who have never committed a crime before. Since there are no longer specific circumstances or individuals who commit crimes, but rather it encompasses all economic and social levels of the population, in addition to its geographical spread in cities and rural areas, this study came to try to answer the question: What are the factors affecting the increase in crime in the city of Edduiem City? And the following sub-questions branch out from it:

1. Does improper upbringing contribute to the growth and increase of crime in Edduiem city?
2. Does a weak religious conscience among perpetrators effectively contribute to the increase in crime rates in Edduiem city?
3. Does family breakdown and violence have a positive impact on the increase in the rate and frequency of crimes in Edduiem City?
4. Do place of residence and type of housing contribute to an individual's increased criminal behavior? **The importance of the study:** To identify crime, analyze and evaluate the factors affecting it in the city of Al-Duwaim, and to come up with results and recommendations that help decision-makers and officials in reducing crime rates and working to bring about development and progress in the city's community.

Study Objectives:

This study aims to identify the factors influencing crime in the city of Edduiem city. The following sub-objectives branch out from this main objective:

1. To determine the impact of improper upbringing on the growth and increase of crime in Edduiem city.
2. To examine the role of weak religious faith among perpetrators and its contribution to rising crime rates in Edduiem city.
3. To highlight the impact of family breakdown and violence on the increased rate and frequency of crimes in Edduiem city..
4. To clarify the relationship between place of residence and type of housing and the increased likelihood of criminal behavior among perpetrators in Edduiem city.

Study Hypotheses:

The study is based on the following main hypothesis:

Economic, social, biological, and psychological factors influence crime in Edduiem city. The following sub-hypotheses stem from this main hypothesis:

1. There is a statistically significant relationship between improper upbringing and the rise and increase of crime in Edduiem city.
2. There is a statistically significant relationship between weak religious faith among perpetrators and the increase in crime rates in Edduiem city.
3. There is a statistically significant relationship between family disintegration and violence and the increase in the rate and frequency of crimes in Edduiem city.
4. There is a statistically significant relationship between place of residence, type of housing, and the increase in criminal behavior among perpetrators in Edduiem city.

Theoretical Approaches to Crime Interpretation

Theoretical approaches to crime interpretation vary, ranging from individual perspectives that focus on the biological or psychological dysfunction of the offender, to social perspectives that link criminal behavior to the individual's environment and social disintegration, and integrative approaches that combine internal and external factors. These theories aim to understand the causes of crime (biological, psychological, social, and economic) and its nature, the following are the main theoretical trends that explain crime: The individualistic (biological and psychological) [Shaw, C. R and McKay, H.D ,1942]

The anthropological school (Lombroso): [Ahmed, Abdel Mohsen Badawi Mohamed, 2005]

Lombroso believes that the criminal suffers from congenital and hereditary defects, and that there are certain physical characteristics that distinguish him from others, adopting the idea of the "born criminal".

The psychological approach

Focuses on psychological dysfunction or mental illness, emotional detachment, apathy, and social maladjustment, as well as a deficiency of the superego (as in Lagache's theory).

Psychoanalytic theory [Al-Ghoul, Hussein Ali, 2007]

Links crime to internal conflicts and an unstable childhood.

The sociological approach:

Social disintegration theory (Chicago School):

This theory views crime as a product of unstable social environments and impoverished areas (delinquency zones) lacking social control.

Differential association theory (Sutherland):

This theory asserts that criminal behavior is learned through association with criminals (a criminal environment).

Anomie/stress theory (Merton): [Lofty, Talaat Ibrahim ,2008]

This theory explains crime as a reaction to the pressures arising from the disparity between legitimate goals in society and the means available to achieve them.

Social conflict theory:

This theory links crime to class conflict and the capitalist system, which generates inequality.

Modern and Integrative Trends

The Integrative Approach (Multi-Factor Model): This approach does not attribute crime to a single cause, but rather considers it the result of the interaction of a combination of psychological, social, economic, and biological factors.

Rational Choice Theory: This theory posits that the criminal makes a rational decision to commit the crime after weighing the costs and benefits.

Routine Activity Theory: This theory suggests that crime occurs when a potential criminal encounters a suitable victim in the absence of supervision

The Economic School:

Crime stems from economic inequality.

Cultural Clash Theory: [Pisham, bin Azza and Luqman, Mazouz, 2014]

This theory suggests that crime arises from a clash of values between subcultures and dominant values,

Social Explanation Theory, Learning Theory, Social Conflict Theory, General Pressure Theory, Lifestyle Theory, Routine Activity Theory and Maltzian Theory of Poverty, Structural Functionalism, and Ecological Theory of Crime (Deviant Spaces).

Previous Studies

Yaker & Menad (2025) the study point out the economic crimes are considered among the most important challenges confronting governments and societies and threaten their economies, both nationally and internationally, due to the negative aspects that particularly affect the national economy and sustainable development in general. As a result, this category of crimes is becoming a real problem for many States, governments and institutions, including the judiciary. In this regard, The States are tending to adopt new and effective penal rules to deal with such criminal activities and combat their negative impacts. The Study is targeting economic crimes in contemporary criminal legislation in the light of economic and social transformations, economic security and national development policies.

Rabih & Zain (2023) analyzed the causes and effects of the development of the crime in Wad Madani city. The study followed the historical, descriptive, behavioral and analytical method. The sample has been selected randomly from eight regions representing Wad Madani neighborhoods in different directions consisting of (400) respondents, the study revealed that the level of urban security in Wad Madani declined, there is arise and varieties in the averages of the crime recorded in the police departments in the city, where the middle department recorded the high average (39.5%) followed by the southern department (25.1%) and Aawooda department recorded the less average (10%), the big increases was in public tranquility crimes (121.5%) follows by the drug crimes and rape (76.3%). The most important causes of the development of the crime in Wad Madani city include: political instability, the spread of weapons without controls, urban expansion due to displacement and random housing expansion, unemployment and poverty. The study recommended the following: intensifying official and popular efforts to improve security levels in the city.

Mekaoussi & Nebbar (2022) the phenomenon of crime has received a lot of studies and research due to its relationship to the social construction of society and its threat. Man is born with a sound instinct that has nothing to do with crime, but the surrounding environment interferes in shaping and influencing his personality, which makes him deviate and practice abnormal behaviors, and ultimately leads him To commit crimes, regardless of the basic reasons and motives for committing them, whether it is related to poverty, need, revenge against others, revenge against them, desire for control and control, motivated by drugs or money, or evading the problems he lives on the reality and trying to get rid of them.

Al-Darawshah et al. (2019) this study aimed at identifying the patterns and reasons of committing crimes in the Jordanian society from the perspectives of inmates in Ma'an reform and rehabilitation center. In order to achieve the study objectives, the researchers developed a questionnaire for data collection, and selected a simple random sample to detect the study sample. The study sample consisted of (105) individuals, and concluded the following: The results showed that the most common crime patterns in the Jordanian society from the perspectives of inmates in Ma'an reform and rehabilitation center are the murder crimes which were in the first rank, with a mean of (4.88) and a standard deviation of (0.47) followed by drug trafficking with a mean of (4.75) and a standard deviation of (0.42), robbery crimes with a mean of (4.55) and a standard deviation of (0.52), and finally incest crimes with a mean of (3.01) and a standard deviation of (0.63) The results showed that the most common reasons leading to crimes the Jordanian society from the perspectives of inmates in Ma'an reform and rehabilitation center are the bad partners which were in the first rank, with a mean of (4.81) and a standard deviation of (0.42) followed by family disintegration with a mean of (4.65) and a standard deviation of (0.40) and then poverty with a mean of (4.30) and a standard deviation of (0.51), and finally the feeling of neglect and rejection by others with a mean of (3.99) and a standard deviation of (0.67).

Bougutaioa, Soufyane (2018) The importance of this article appear in showing the impact of economic crime on the economies of Arab countries, and propose the most important solutions to reduce the spread of this phenomenon, This article also aims to show The role of poor economic conditions In the spread of economic crime in the Arab countries, and the negative effects of the spread of economic crime On the state economy and community and Development of the individual and society.

The concept of crime geography and its evolution

Crime geography is the study of the spatial arrangement of criminals, crime events, and victims, analyzing how physical and social environments influence criminal activity. It examines the "where" and "why" of crime, mapping patterns to understand underlying causes and inform law enforcement strategies. Its evolution has progressed from 19th-century manual mapping of moral statistics to advanced AI-driven spatial modeling, shifting from focusing purely on the criminal to analyzing the crime setting. [Jaafar, Abdelilah Nehme, 2018].

Evolution of Crime Geography: The development of the field can be divided into several key eras:

a) The Cartographic School (Early 1800s): Researchers in Western Europe, such as André-Michel Guerry (France) and Adolphe Quetelet (Belgium), pioneered the mapping of crime and social variables like poverty and literacy. They established that crime was

not randomly distributed, with property crime often higher in wealthier, urbanized areas and violent crime more prevalent in warmer climates (south).

b) The Chicago School (Early 20th Century): Focusing on urban ecology, researchers at the University of Chicago (e.g., Shaw and McKay) linked crime rates to neighborhood characteristics, developing the social disorganization theory. They found that crime rates tended to be highest in the "zone of transition" characterized by high poverty and resident mobility and declined with distance from the city center (urban crime gradient). [Al-Bishri, Muhammad Al-Amin, 1999].

c) The Quantitative Revolution & Environmental Criminology (1960s-1980s): The discipline gained popularity with the rise of quantitative methods. This era saw the emergence of "environmental criminology," which focuses on the spatial-temporal distribution of crime and places rather than just offender characteristics. Key theories included:

- 1) Defensible Space (Oscar Newman, 1972): Argued that physical design (layout, lighting) can allow residents to control their surroundings.
- 2) Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) (C. Ray Jeffery, 1971): Focused on altering the physical environment to increase security.
- 3) Routine Activity Theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979): Suggested that crime occurs when a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian converge in time and space.
- 4) The GIS and Digital Era (1990s-Present): The development of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) transformed the field, allowing for real-time mapping of "hot spots". Modern approaches include:
- 5) Criminal Geographic Profiling (CGP): Modeling the home base of serial offenders based on crime locations.
- 6) Crime Forecasting/Predictive Policing: Using historical data to predict future crimes (e.g., retrospective hotspots, near-repeat phenomenon).
- 7) Digital Crime Mapping: Moving toward analyzing crime in digital environments .

Key Concepts in Crime Geography [Muhammad Abbas, Manal, 2011]

- a) Hot Spots: Specific locations or small areas where a higher-than-average number of crimes occur.
 Crime Generators & Attractors: Locations that create opportunities for crime due to the high volume of people (generators) or because they specifically attract offenders (attractors).
- b) Spatial Autocorrelation: The idea that "near things are more related than distant things" (Tobler's First Law of Geography), meaning crime in one neighborhood is likely to be similar to neighboring areas.
- c) Collective Efficacy: The ability of community members to trust and help each other, which can reduce crime levels even in disadvantaged areas .

Current Perspectives and Future Directions [Al-Saleh, Mosleh ,2002].

While the field is deeply intertwined with police work and "hot spot" management, current research is moving towards more critical perspectives, such as examining how policing and "mapping" can perpetuate inequalities and target marginalized populations. Future studies are likely to focus on integrating AI, Big Data, and the "new geography of crime," which treats crime as a relational concept shaped by social and political power.

Factors affecting the commission of crime

Between psychological motives and the environment. Crime is one of the complex social phenomena in which many psychological, social, and economic factors intertwine. Psychological factors play a major role in shaping criminal behavior in individuals. Among the factors affecting the commission of crime are psychological and personal factors, emotional factors, and social factors in shaping the motives that drive an individual to commit a crime. [Abdel-Khaleq, Jalal El-Din and Ramadan, El-Sayed,2022]

Factors influencing the commission of crime

Include psychological, biological, and social factors. However, human behavior is the product of complex interactions between many factors. This article focuses on the main factors that express criminal behavior. [Bouhrawa, Rafiq, 2014]

Types of Crime in Edduiem City

Table (1) crime's key indicators in Edduiem city

| Percentage (2019-2025) | | | | | | | Type of crime at the individual level: |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | |
| %36 | %33 | %35 | %20 | %19 | %18 | %15 | Theft |
| %4 | %2 | %2 | %3 | %2 | 0 | %1 | Assault and threats |
| %5 | %8 | %6 | %8 | %3 | %7 | %5 | Property damage |
| Place where the crime occurred | | | | | | | |
| %54 | %75 | %70 | %67 | %60 | %55 | %40 | Inside the house |
| %46 | %23 | %25 | %27 | %33 | %33 | %45 | Outside the house |
| %10 | %2 | %5 | %16 | %7 | %12 | %15 | Reporting a crime |
| Reasons for not reporting the crime | | | | | | | |
| %10 | %18 | %35 | %14 | %3 | %13 | %11 | The crime was not serious. |
| %82 | %80 | %25 | %76 | %87 | %67 | %59 | The crime was resolved personally or through tribal mediation. |
| %8 | %2 | %40 | %10 | %10 | %20 | %30 | There was a reluctance to involve the police. |

Source: Prepared by researchers from fieldwork data, 2025

Table (2) Geographical distribution of crime by city neighborhoods and type of crime

| Tenth district | Ninth district | Eighth district | Seventh District | Six district | Fifth district | Four district | Third district | Second district | First district | Neighborhood |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Type of Crime |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | Murder |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | Kidnapping |
| 18 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 12 | Rape |
| 13 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 | Drugs |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Theft |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Assault |
| 8 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 20 | Arson |
| 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 13 | Public Nuisance |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Possession of an Unlicensed Weapon |

Source: Prepared by researchers from fieldwork data, 2025

Interpretation and Results

Evolution of Crime Types at the Individual Level in Edduiem City

Theft: As shown in Table (1), the crime rate gradually increased from 15% in 2019 to 20% in 2022. The percentage rose significantly in 2023, reaching (35%), and continued to rise in 2024 (33%) and 2025 (36%). The overall trend is clearly upward, with a sharp turning point in 2023. This reflects the likelihood that the city was affected by pressing economic or social factors during that period (inflation, unemployment, displacement, unrest). Theft represents the most dynamic and influential crime in the overall index.

Assault and threats: These crimes have remained very low (between 1% and 4%), with the highest rate recorded in 2025 (4%). Threats represent a limited pattern of crime and are not considered structural crimes in the city, but they have shown a slight increase in recent years.

Property damage: This crime exhibits a fluctuating pattern between 3% and 8%, showing no clear upward trend. It is sporadic and unstable in nature, often linked to individual behaviors or circumstantial events.

Crime Location

Inside the Home: A steady increase from 40% (2019) to 75% in 2024, followed by a significant decrease to 54% in 2025. The overall trend up to 2024 indicates a shift in the focus of crime towards the domestic/private sphere, which may reflect: increased family conflicts, weakened community oversight, and social transformations following crises. A decrease in 2025 may indicate a relative improvement in domestic stability or a shift of crime to the public sphere.

Outside the Home: A downward trend from 45% to 23% up to 2024, followed by a rise again to 46% in 2025. An inverse relationship between crimes inside and outside the home is evident, indicating a shift in the focus of criminal activity between the public and private spheres.

Crime reporting: A clear decline until 2024 (2%). A relative increase of 10% in 2025. The decline in reporting is a serious indicator of weak trust in security agencies, the prevalence of customary solutions, fear, or normalization of crime. The relative improvement in 2025 may reflect a gradual restoration of trust.

Reasons for non-reporting: Resolving crimes personally or through tribal means was the primary reason throughout the study period, reaching 87% in 2021, then rising to 80-82% in 2024 and 2025. The customary/tribal approach to conflict resolution is dominant, which limits official statistics and weakens legal deterrence. Unwillingness to allow police intervention: This fluctuated significantly, reaching 40% in 2023, then dropped sharply to 2% in 2024. This reflects a shift in public sentiment towards law enforcement. Low perceived threat of crime: This jumped considerably in 2023, reaching 35%. This indicates a normalization of criminal behavior or a decreased sense of threat.

Spatial Analysis of Geographic Distribution

From Table (2), we find that the most prevalent crime is drug-related offenses, which are the most numerous in most neighborhoods, ranging between (10-18) cases. The neighborhoods with the highest recorded crime rates are the Tenth District (18), followed by the Seventh and Ninth Districts (16) cases each. Drugs are the most widespread crime in the city, concentrated in neighborhoods with high population density or commercial activity. Theft: Its distribution is wide and relatively even, ranging between (10-17) cases, with the highest recorded rate in the Eighth District (17). It is characterized by its horizontal spread, indicating its general nature and lack of connection to a specific neighborhood. Public nuisance: Its numbers are high in the First District (20), the Ninth District (18), and the Seventh District (16). It is often associated with gatherings and markets or poor urban planning. Possession of unlicensed weapons: Its numbers are relatively high, ranging between (11-16) cases, with the highest number recorded in the Fifth District (16). A worrying indicator reflecting the spread of violent tools and increasing the likelihood of a rise in serious crimes. Violent crimes: Homicide: Very limited cases (0–2). No clear concentration. Rape: Present in almost all neighborhoods (2–6 cases), highest in neighborhoods 3, 4, and 6 (6 cases). Moderate prevalence without a sharp geographical concentration, but requires preventative intervention.

Neighborhoods with the Highest Crime Density

Looking at the total crime count in each neighborhood, it appears that neighborhoods 7, 9, and 10 are the most active, while neighborhood 5 is characterized by a high rate of gun crimes. Neighborhood 1 leads in public nuisance. Spatial conclusion: There is a correlation between population density, commercial activity, and weak enforcement, and high crime rates. Theft and drug offenses form the backbone of criminal activity in the city. A clear shift towards domestic crimes is projected until 2024. A noticeable decrease

in reporting rates contrasts sharply with a rise in customary solutions. Spatial variations indicate the presence of specific criminal hotspots. The proliferation of unlicensed weapons poses a future risk. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen trust between the community and security forces, intensify anti-drug programs in high-risk neighborhoods, bolster official mediation mechanisms instead of relying solely on tribal solutions, and adopt urban planning as a preventative tool (lighting, surveillance, market regulation).

Criminological Theories

Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory: Crime is the product of unconscious psychological conflicts and unresolved childhood complexes, where the ego fails to reconcile the id's primitive desires with the superego's moral standards. Crime is viewed as a defense mechanism or an expression of guilt, often resulting from a weak conscience or personality disorder. [Hosni, Muhammad Najib Hosni, 1997]

Social Learning Theory

Albert argues that learning occurs through observation, imitation, and modeling of social behaviors, not just direct reinforcement. The theory integrates behaviorism and cognition, and unfolds in four stages: attention, retention, reproduction, and motivation. It relies on the "reciprocal determinism" between behavior, environment, and individual. Key pillars of the theory include: **Observational Learning (Modeling):** Individuals learn new behaviors by observing the actions of others (models) and their consequences. **Reciprocal Determinism:** The interplay between three factors: cognitive/personal factors, environment, and behavior. **Substitutive Reinforcement:** Individuals do not need to experience the behavior themselves; they learn by observing the reward or punishment of others for their actions. **Cognitive processes:** Attention and memory play a vital role in processing observed information. The stages of social learning (four stages) are: **Attention:** the learner's focus on the model; **Retention:** remembering and storing the behavior in memory; **motor reproduction:** the individual's ability to imitate the behavior; and **Motivation:** the presence of an incentive (reinforcement) to repeat the behavior. Educational applications include using positive role models in classrooms (teachers, high-achieving students) to teach values and skills, and in cooperative learning, where the influence of positive behavior is passed from one student to another. [Al-Uqabi, Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, 1983]

The general theory of crime

Developed by Travis Hershey and Michael Gottfriedson in 1990, posits that crime and deviant behaviors result from an individual's "poor self-control," not solely from social factors. The theory argues that individuals with low self-control tend to be impulsive, seek immediate gratification, and act recklessly, making them more prone to committing crimes. Key points of the theory include: poor self-control as the primary cause of deviance, resulting from inadequate and incomplete upbringing; the nature of crime as committed by individuals acting out of opportunity rather than careful planning; personality traits of individuals with low self-control as characterized by impatience, impulsivity, and quick temper; and self-control as a barrier, acting as a deterrent between the individual and criminal activity. [Rahmani, Mansour, 2006].

Social control theory

Introduced by Hershey in the 1970s, it focuses on the idea that social ties are what prevent individuals from committing crimes, and it consists of four elements: strong relationships with committed family and friends (attachment), investing time and effort in traditional activities such as studying and working (commitment), engaging in activities that prevent leisure time from leading to crime (engagement), and being convinced of the moral value of the law (integration) [Balmain, Naguib, 2007].

The ecological theory of crime

The idea of the theory is that crime does not arise in a vacuum, but is closely linked to the social and spatial environment in which it occurs. The roots of this trend began in the nineteenth century with attempts to link the distribution of crimes to geographical and economic factors. However, the real development came with the studies of Shaw and McKay in Chicago during the 1920s, which showed that crime and deviance rates rise in some urban areas despite the change in their population over time, indicating that the problem is not in the individuals themselves, but in the structural characteristics of the place such as poverty, the deterioration of the social structure, and the weakening of family and community ties. The theory sees that the ecological environment (social and spatial) directly affects the spread of criminal behavior and Addressing crime requires improving living conditions and rebuilding social cohesion, not just individual punishment. [Abu Zahra, Muhammad, 1991]

Determinants of Crime

a) **Personality Psychological Disorders:** Many studies point to some psychological disorders associated with the psychology of crime, such as antisocial personality disorder, which does not respect laws and social norms, impulsivity, aggression, and lack of guilt, which may lead to repeated criminal behaviors. **Schizophrenia disorder:** People with schizophrenia may commit crimes as a result of auditory hallucinations or delusions that drive them to aggressive behavior that leads to committing the crime. **Mood disorders** such as severe depression or bipolar disorder, where some severe cases may drive individuals to commit crimes motivated by anger, revenge, or even self-harm and harming others.

b) **Biological factors:** Some studies indicate that there is a clear biological influence on criminal behavior, such as genetic factors. Some research suggests that some individuals are more prone to crime due to genetic predispositions and neurological imbalances.

Changes in brain chemistry, such as decreased serotonin levels, may lead to increased aggression and criminal activity. [Mohamed Lamin, Heshour and Zitouni, Aiboud ,2014].

c) Emotional and affective factors: Feelings and emotions greatly influence an individual's behavior and are among the factors that influence the commission of a crime. They also have an effect on the human mind. Anger and aggression are a motive for committing violent crimes, such as murder. Frustration and psychological pressure lead some individuals to resort to crime as a means of venting psychological pressures or escaping their problems. Lack of empathy: People who lack the ability to empathize with others may commit crimes without feeling guilt or remorse. [Mahmoud Al-Samri, Adly ,2009].

d) Childhood and socialization: Early childhood and socialization play a crucial role in shaping an individual's personality and future behavior. Some psychological factors related to childhood may contribute to committing a crime, such as exposure to abuse and violence. Children who are exposed to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in their early years may be more likely to commit crimes in adulthood. Family neglect, as children who grow up in an unstable environment and suffer from emotional neglect may develop deviant behaviors that lead them to crime. The absence of a good role model, if a child grows up in an environment that promotes violence or crime, may acquire these behaviors as normal actions. [Abdo, Hani Khamis Ahmed, 2008].

e) Poor impulse control: Poor impulse control is a major psychological factor in committing crime, as some individuals have difficulty curbing their desires or resisting the temptations of criminal behavior and criminal psychology. This is related to several factors such as impulsivity, not thinking about consequences, seeking immediate pleasure without considering the consequences, and the absence of planning in decision-making [Park, R.E& Burgess, E.W ,1925] .

Results

1. the most prevalent crime is drug-related offenses, which are the most numerous in most neighborhoods, ranging between (10-18) cases.
2. The neighborhoods with the highest recorded crime rates are the Tenth District (18), followed by the Seventh and Ninth Districts (16) cases each.
3. Drugs are the most widespread crime in the city, concentrated in neighborhoods with high population density or commercial activity.
4. Theft: Its distribution is wide and relatively even, ranging between (10-17) cases, with the highest recorded rate in the Eighth District (17).

Recommendations

1. Conducting awareness seminars and workshops in neighborhoods to reduce crime rates.
2. Providing job opportunities to reduce youth delinquency towards theft and extortion to earn money.
3. Stricter penalties and their application to everyone will reduce the spread of crime in the Edduiem City.

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